

GENERAL - UNITED NATIONS

1. US Views on Palestine Resolution - We have advised our UN Mission that it is extremely important that the Lebanese-Jordan and the Israeli complaints be discussed simultaneously in the SC and that the Mission should indicate to both the Israelis and the Lebanese that any US initiative on a constructive resolution is contingent on their agreement to such discussions. Although tripartite initiative on a resolution is probably desirable, we consider the suggested UK draft too substantive for submission early in the debate. We therefore recommend that the Mission consider with the British and the French a draft along the lines we had previously suggested, providing for the designation of a rapporteur. The interested parties could then present convincing cases for substantive amendments in the course of the debate. The British Foreign Office while approving the UK delegation's plan of action does not preclude the possibility of a tripartite agenda item should the approach to the Lebanese fail or the Israeli item cause difficulty. Embassy London reports that the Foreign Office believes the recent Israeli-Egyptian incident increases the urgency of SC consideration of the general Arab-Israel border situation, still favors a resolution setting up a subcommittee of the Security Council, and is not particularly concerned over the possibility of a Soviet veto.
To New York 466 4/5, New York 580 4/5 (C)

2. Canadian Participation in DC Subcommittee - We have informed our UN Mission that while we have no objection to the inclusion of Canada on the Disarmament Commission (DC) subcommission, Canadian participation does raise certain questions which should be mentioned to the British. If, as the British have suggested, the subcommission will not discuss atomic energy matters, the inclusion of Canada is hard to justify. Moreover, Canadian participation might lead to efforts further to enlarge the subcommission, while a four-power subcommission would tie in with the four-power announcement at Berlin on disarmament discussions. We have also informed the Mission that we think the subcommittee should meet in New York.
To New York 465 4/5 (C)

3. US Supports Belgium for SC Seat - We have authorized our UN Mission to inform the Belgians and the British that we will support Belgium's election to the SC if it becomes a candidate for the seat now held by Denmark. While we cannot guarantee Belgium's future position on Chinese representation we consider it safer than that of Sweden and as safe as that of any other West European member. To induce the UK to take the lead in developing West European support for Belgium, our Mission is to tell the British that we seek to avoid differences with our allies over the European SC seat and therefore hope that Sweden will not run, since its candidacy would present very serious difficulties for us and we are not at all sure we could support it.
To New York 463 4/5 (C)

AMERICAN

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April 6, 1954

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

1. Embassy Not to Participate in United Fruit Negotiations - We have informed our Ambassador at San Jose that he should not appear in the negotiations between Costa Rica and the United Fruit Company as an observer or in any other role. We believe that such participation would imply our approval of Costa Rica's terms as well as our acceptance of responsibility for the outcome of the negotiations. Moreover, we would lose freedom of action in the event of a breakdown in the negotiations.

To San Jose 107 4/5 (C)

2. US-Mexican Broadcasting Talks End - Discussions with the Mexicans on standard band broadcasting problems, which took place in Washington March 29 to April 2, ended without agreement. It had been hoped that an interim agreement on standard band broadcasting could be negotiated which would serve as a modus vivendi between the two Governments until a more definitive bilateral agreement could be concluded, the previous basic agreement between the two countries in this field having expired. We expect that a US delegation will go to Mexico, probably this fall, to try to negotiate a bilateral agreement. Source: TD:deWolf (Un.)

3. Argentine Businessmen to Visit US - A group of 9 leading Argentine businessmen is coming to the US this month in an effort to increase good will and strengthen contacts between Argentine and US businessmen; to explore the possibilities of augmenting Argentine exports to the US; and to encourage the investment of US capital in Argentina. The Embassy states that the mission was prompted by the visit of Senator Capehart and his party to Argentina last November. Buenos Aires Desp. 927 3/31 (Un)

EUROPE

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April 6, 1954

EUROPE AND THE COMMONWEALTH

1. Views on Recent Soviet Note - Embassy London reports that the British Foreign Office appears to be in close agreement with our views on the recent Soviet note on European security and NATO. The British draft reply which is now in the early stages of preparation also has as central themes European security and Soviet responsibility for the division of Europe. Embassy Paris reports that the French also seem to be largely in agreement with us but will have various suggestions when the first meeting of the working group on a reply to the Soviet note is held in Paris this afternoon.

London 4351 4/5 & Paris 3727 4/5 (C)

2. British Paper on Saar Approaches - We have received a British draft brief recommended for use in US-UK approaches to the French and Germans on the Saar and subject to certain comments we agree in general with the paper. We believe that the representation should be made orally rather than in writing. To London 5195 4/5 (S)

3. North Atlantic Council Resolution on Juin - At a closed meeting of the North Atlantic Council yesterday the Council unanimously adopted a resolution expressing profound regret over statements made by Marshal Juin as contrary to repeated declarations issued by the Council and requesting the Standing Group to convey this resolution to Juin. The Council also agreed to a suggestion by our Representative that on Wednesday it will pass an additional resolution asking the NATO Secretary General and the Standing Group liaison officer to ensure that the attention of all responsible NATO officials is called to a paper approved by the Council April 1, 1953 giving political guidance to NATO officials both civil and military and the importance of observing it. Paris POLTO 1608 4/5 (S)

4. Action on East German Recognition Problem - The Allied High Commission gave general approval yesterday to the draft German declaration regarding the Soviet statement on East German sovereignty. The declaration is to be made before the Bundestag tomorrow. The High Commissioners also agreed that a US-UK-French statement on this subject was desirable, and Conant has submitted a draft to be used as a basis for a tripartite declaration. Meanwhile we have instructed all our diplomatic posts to make clear to the governments to which accredited, subject to local considerations, our views on recognition of the East German regime.

Bonn 3095 4/5, Circular 340 4/5 (S)

5. Our UN

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5. Our UN Mission Will Oppose GDR Membership in ECE - We have advised our UN Delegate that any move by the USSR or satellite countries to authorize German Democratic Republic (GDR) representation at the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) should be opposed on all relevant substantive and procedural grounds. If the Soviets claim GDR status is the same as Austria, which is consultative member of ECE, our delegation is to point out the General Assembly has determined that Austria is eligible for UN membership. New York 467 4/5 (C)

6. West Berlin Counter Efforts During Youth Meeting - Our Berlin authorities have requested funds for attracting and influencing East German youth during the second Deutschlandtreffen (East German Communist Youth Rally) in East Berlin from June 5 - 7. West Berlin activities during the last Deutschlandtreffen attracted over 100,000 youths to West Berlin despite Communist efforts to prevent it. The estimated attendance this year is 400,000. An unusually favorable opportunity exists to take advantage of the East German Communist problem and Soviet propaganda line during the Deutschlandtreffen as the political situation in East Germany is difficult with the wide gap between the regime and the general public deepened by the June 17 riots and the Berlin conference. There is also the obvious transparency of Communist concern for a military draft of West German youth for a "paper" army in view of the accelerated pressure on East German youth to get replacements into the de facto East German army. Our authorities believe this may be the last opportunity to get large numbers of East German youth acquainted with the West before the possible return to isolationist policies by East Germany if our basic objectives in West Germany and EDC are achieved.

Berlin 1006 4/5 (C)

7. Suggested Questions Regarding Soviet Security Proposals - In connection with the Soviet note concerning European security and NATO, our Berlin representatives believe one of the most effective ways for obtaining East, and probably west, German popular support would be to question Soviets on German unity. They suggest asking: Are the Soviets promoting a "security system" which is apparently designed to freeze present zonal as well as national boundaries primarily because of their desire to perpetuate a split in Germany and gain time to consolidate the East Zone as a Soviet colony before extending aggression farther West? Or are the Soviets prepared, contingent on the subsequent conclusion of a comprehensive "security pact", to permit German reunification based on free elections, with a united Germany enjoying all normal sovereign rights? Reference to the fate of small countries such as Baltic states, which depended on pacts, might also be effective.

Berlin 1010 4/5 (S)

FAR EAST

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April 6, 1954

FAR EAST

1. Military Developments in Indochina - General Cogy, Commander of French Union forces in North Viet Nam has said that he has no proof that any Chinese Communists are participating in the Dien Bien Phu battle but that he suspects, from the accuracy of their fire, that Chinese are manning the anti-aircraft batteries. Some enemy troops of Chinese stock had been identified but they were Indochinese border people. If any proof of Chinese Communist participation were forthcoming, he said, it would not long be kept secret. Cogy, our Consul comments, is calm and proud of what his men have done at Dien Bien Phu but is under no illusions that the battle is over; he expects that a "third phase" might be launched by the Viet Minh in a week or ten days. If, however, the Viet Minh decide to content themselves with a "spoiling operation" in the hope of outlasting the French Union garrison, the rains in June or July would enable the French Air Force to inflict serious damage on the Viet Minh supply lines. Cogy said that the French Union supply line from the coast to Hanoi is being kept open only with difficulty but that his forces are holding their own. Meanwhile, French Union and Cambodian forces have not made contact with the Viet Minh who invaded Cambodia over the weekend.

Phnom Penh 118 4/5, Hanoi 556 4/6, Hanoi 555 4/5 (S)

2. Soviet Reply on Geneva Procedure - The Soviets have replied to the Western note of March 29 on preparations for the Geneva meeting, reiterating, "with the agreement of the Government of the Chinese People's Republic," the Soviet contention that the decision taken at Berlin provided for a five-power meeting and that, therefore, representatives of all five powers should take part on an equal basis. The note also states that English, French, Chinese and Russian should be the official languages during the whole conference, with Korean added as one of the official languages during consideration of the Korean question. Our Ambassador in Moscow noted the reference to agreement with the Chinese and equality of the representatives, and pointed out to Kuznetsov, who delivered the note, that the Berlin agreement had made it perfectly clear that the four powers alone assume responsibility for organization of the conference. Kuznetsov agreed regarding the preparatory work but said he considered that once the conference was assembled all members would be on an equal basis. Our Ambassador replied that he thought Communist China would be on the same basis as the other invited powers. Moscow 1196 4/5, Moscow 1197 4/5 (S)

3. Requests for Bids to Indochina Talks - The Philippine Foreign Office has asked that the Philippines be considered one of the "other interested states" to be invited to the conference on Indochina. The Australian Minister in Saigon has told our Ambassador there that his government also intends to make a similar request. We have advised Embassy Djakarta that we do not

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contemplate inviting either Indonesia or India to the conference and that we hope the Indonesian Government will not press for attendance.

Saigon 1897 4/5, Manila 2200 4/5, To Djakarta 824 4/5 (S)

4. Turk Sought for Geneva Post - The US, UK and France have agreed to propose a Turk for the position of Secretary General of the allied secretariat for the Korean phase of the Geneva conference. Our Ambassador in Ankara will seek the agreement of the Turkish Government.

To Ankara 1111, 1113 4/5 (C)

5. Nehru's Attitude Toward Communist China - Nehru has told a visiting Iraqi statesman that India could not join a Western security arrangement for the following reasons: 1) the long India-China border; 2) there are three million Communists in India and only 300,000 soldiers; 3) if India associates itself too closely with the West Nehru's views would lose all their authority in Peiping; and 4) it is necessary to keep Communist China friendly or at least non-hostile in view of India's geographical position, "...and the great weakness of Nationalist China." Nehru added that the eyes of all Asians are on India and Communist China. India claims that progress can be made through democratic methods while China is setting the pattern for communism. If India's democratic efforts are successful, Nehru said, then communism will cease to be an international menace. Baghdad 589 4/5 (C)

6. New Letter from Pyun - ROK Foreign Minister Pyun has given our Ambassador in Seoul another letter for delivery to the Secretary reciting the ROK's misgivings about the Korean Political Conference and asking once again for assurances that the ROK armed forces will be "... so expanded and strengthened that we can afford to attend the Geneva Conference... without fear of slipping into an indefensible military position." Our Ambassador suggests we tell the ROK as quickly as possible what we will do to strengthen the ROK forces. Even though our plan is not likely to satisfy the ROK Government, our Ambassador observes, such action will prevent the ROK from taking the position that it cannot come to Geneva because the US has failed to implement the Rhee-Dulles agreement of last August. Seoul 982 & 985 4/6 (S)

7. 'New Look' on Formosa - Dr. Hu Shih thinks President Chiang will take steps after the installation of the new government in May to meet some of the criticisms of the infringement of freedom and democracy in the Republic of China. Dr. Hu said there are a number of liberal-minded people on Formosa but he cautioned against expecting too much in view of the difficulties which could be anticipated in overcoming habits of long standing. He said he thought K. C. Wu's recent statements had had a good effect in this regard. Joint Weeka #14 Unnumbered 4/2 (C)

NEAR EAST

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April 6, 1954

NEAR EAST, SOUTH ASIA AND AFRICA

1. Iraqi Views on Turk-Pakistan Pact - Commenting to our Ambassador in Baghdad about his recent trip to India and Pakistan, former Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri said peace in the Middle East and the Turkish-Pakistan pact were complementary to one another, and that with this in mind he had suggested to the Pakistanis certain modifications desirable for Iraqi adherence. He said the Pakistanis were willing to make the changes if the suggestion came from the US. The modifications would give more prominence to article 51 of the UN Charter, and would provide that an unprovoked attack on Iraq or its neighbors would bring the military aspect of the pact into play. Our Ambassador notes that the three outstanding Iraqi leaders have now indicated they favor Iraqi adherence to the Turkish-Pakistan pact. According to Nuri, Nehru believes the US completely misunderstands his motives. Nehru stated that in a world war the US and USSR would completely destroy each other and seemed somewhat shaken when Nuri commented that the West would certainly triumph. Nuri asked him to help bring about peace between Israel and the Arab States and Nehru promised to look further into the matter.

Baghdad 589, 594, 590, 591 4/5 (S)

2. Iraq Unlikely to Send Troops to Jordan - Our Embassy in Baghdad believes it unlikely that Iraqi troops will be dispatched to Jordan in accordance with the recently reported offer of assistance. The Iraqi army is engaged in flood control and relief work, and a greater flood crest is expected. It is also needed to maintain internal security in view of Communist demands for demonstrations against the Turk-Pakistan agreement. In addition, Iraqi military officials think that if the Arab Legion cannot defend the border, the addition of one Iraqi brigade group will not provide sufficient troops to do so. The Iraqis feel that Israel would interpret the movement of Iraqi troops as evidence of aggressive intentions of the Arabs, and that it would also have an unfavorable effect on the current military aid negotiations with the US.

Baghdad 596 4/5 (S)

3. We Oppose Raising Enosis Issue in UN - We have instructed Embassy Athens to make clear to Greek officials that we are firmly opposed to raising the Cyprus question at the next GA session. Full cooperation of the western nations is needed on serious international problems which agitation of the Cyprus question would disturb, and presentation by the Greeks of the enosis issue would have deleterious effects in the Aegean area where relations have been improving. It would also give the USSR a chance to achieve success in creating dissension among the western countries.

To Athens 2901 4/5 (S)

CONGRESSIONAL

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April 6, 1954

CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

SENATE

Meets at noon.

Senate Committees:

Agriculture and Forestry meets on S. 3052, general farm program.

Armed Services executive session to hear AEC Chairman Strauss and Admiral Radford on offensive and defensive military significance of recent Bikini tests.

Banking and Currency Special Subcommittee to hear representatives of coffee merchandisers.

Foreign Relations executive session scheduled on pending nominations and legislation.

Interior and Insular Affairs Committee's Minerals, Materials and Fuels Economics Subcommittee meets in executive with Secretary Dulles.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee opens hearings on S. 2647, Civil Aeronautics Act of 1954.

Proceedings, April 5:

H. R. 2660, for the relief of certain Bolivian Air Force Officers' widows reported without amendment (S. Rept. 1170).

S. 1303, to provide for expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the US who have lost US citizenship by voting in a political election or plebiscite held in occupied Japan reported (S. Rept. 1178).

S. 3257 submitted by Senator McCarran to amend the Subversive Activities Control Act.

Senator Smith of N. J. spoke briefly concerning the defense of Dien Bien Phu by Colonel de Castries and French Union forces.

Passed S. 2844, to amend the act of December 23, 1944, authorizing certain transactions by US disbursing officers.

Passed S. 2777 relative to transportation on Canadian vessels between points in Alaska.

Senator McCarran inserted in the Record portions of the FBI Director's testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee dealing with FBI security work and with the activities of the Communist party in this country.

Remarks of Senator Frear on the need for war damage legislation in the light of the awesome power of the H-bomb.

91001 Senator Gillette

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